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Poetry.

THE OLD, OLD HOME.

BY EDWARD C. JONES.

When I long for sainted memories,
Like angel troops they come,
If I fold my arms to ponder,
On the old, old home.
The heart has many passages,
Through which true feelings roam,
But its middle aisle is sacred,
To thoughts of old, old home.

Where infancy was sheltered,
Like rose bud from the blast,
Where boyhood's brief elysium,
In joyousness was past;
To that sweet spot forever,
As to some hallowed dome,
Life's pilgrim bends his vision;
To the old, old home.

A Father sat how proudly
By that dear hearth-stone's ray,
And told his children stories
Of his early manhood's day,
And one soft eye was beaming,
From child to child 'twould roam;
Thus a Mother counts her treasures
In the old, old home.

The birth-day gifts and festivals,
The blent vapor hymn,
(Some dear ones who were swelling it,
Are with the seraphim.)
The food "good nights" at bed time,
How quiet sleep would come,
And fold us together,
In the old, old home.

Like a wreath of scented flowers,
Close intertwined each heart,
But time and change in concert
Have blown the wreath apart;
But sainted, sainted memories,
Like angels ever come,
If I fold my arms and ponder
On the old, old home.

SONNET.

Give me a cottage on some Cambrian wild,
Where, far from cities, I may spend my days,
And, by the beauties of the scene beguiled,
May play man's pursuits and shun his ways.
While on the rock I mark the browsing goat,
Lest to the mountain-torrent's distant noise,
On the hoarse, lustrous solitary note,
I shall not want the world's delusive joys:
But with my little scrip my book my lyre;
And when, with time, shall wane the vital fire,
I'll raise my pillow on the desert shore,
And lay me down to rest, where the wild wave
Shall make sweet music of my lonely grave.
Henry Kirk White.

Agriculture.

REASONS FOR DEEP PLOUGHING.—The
deeper the soil, the more deeply the roots
are permitted to descend, and the more
widely are enabled to spread themselves—
unless they penetrate a substratum un-
healthy from wet, or the too great preva-
lence of an unfavorable mineral substance—
so much the more luxuriant and productive
is the vegetation likely to prove. The
depth in which the roots of plants will go
down in search of food or moisture, where
the soil is in a condition to be penetrated
by them, is greater by far than superficial
observation would induce one to suppose.
Some writers assert that the roots of certain
plants—the lucern, for example,—go to the
depth of fifteen, twenty and even thirty
feet. This seems to be incredible. Red
clover, we know, will extend its roots to
depth of three feet; and wheat to the depth
of two or three, when the condition of the
soil is favorable to their extension. In the
light, alluvial soil of our Wisconsin prairies,
there can be no doubt that this degree of
penetration is often attained, where deep
ploughing has preceded the sowing of the
seed.

Von Thier, the distinguished agricultur-
ist, says he has "pulled carrots two and a
half feet long, the tap-root of which was
probably another foot in length." The
tap-root of Swedish turnip has been known
to extend thirty-nine inches; and, accord-
ing to Colman, the root of Indian corn
full six feet.

Extraordinary as these statements appear
they are doubtless true; and the lesson
they teach is one of practical importance
to every farmer. Deep ploughing will se-
cure a more thrifty and luxuriant growth.
By due attention to this simple and obvi-
ous truth, the husbandman will give every
opportunity for the roots, and their extreme-
ly fine fibres, to extend themselves as far as
their insatiable promptness, and reap
his reward in increased yields and a more
healthful growth. Try it, and see.

Miscellaneous.

CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Translated for the Mercury from the correspon-
dence of F. Gaillardet of the *Courier des
Rheins*.

The debates in the British parliament
and the striking condemnation of the Cab-
inet that has resulted from them, have kept
the first rank among the events of the
week. In fact, these events are worthy of
fixing the public opinion in more than one
respect. They have called in question not
only the present and the future of England,
as a military power, but besides, the future
of the press, the parliament, the British
aristocracy and those constitutional prin-
ciples which seemed the most elementary.—
All appear involved, even honor, in this
great wreck.

One of the leading Ministers, Lord
John Russell himself, has been seen for-
saking his colleagues, on the eve of the
battle, and denouncing measures of which
he had assumed the moral responsibility
by remaining in the cabinet until the very
hour of judgment.

This defection, inspired by ambition and
egotism, has been branded by all as villany,
and pointed out as unprecedented by Lord
Palmerston himself, who also has disap-
pointed public expectation by claiming for
the whole cabinet the solidarity under which
Mr. Disraeli had logically overwhelmed him.
By so blending his fortune with that of all
his colleagues, a courageous and equitable
act, Lord Palmerston has undergone a per-
sonal check in the opinion of the cabinet.
His lordship is not less pointed out in all
the despatches from London as the master
and presumptive heir of the situation.—
This anomaly is the ruin of all parliamen-
tary traditions. They endeavor to explain
it by saying that the declaration of soli-
darity made by the noble lord has been but a
simple oratorical formula, destined to
palliate the wounds of the Duke of New-
castle and produce a contrast with the
selection of Lord John Russell. But the
broods such compliances or such venige-
ances, especially if England is doomed to
accept Lord Palmerston and Lord John
Russell in the same cabinet, as it is ex-
pected this morning by the *Steele*.

The debates which have taken place in
the parliament and the confessions of the
ministers themselves, have confirmed all
which the despatch had revealed with re-
spect to the vices of the military organiza-
tion of Great Britain and all the disasters
of her army, reduced, through misery,
from 50,000 men to less than 30,000.—
However, it has been discussed in the press
itself, afterwards at the tribune, whether
publicity ought not to have certain limits
(as for what) is connected with matter of
war, and public opinion has rather inclined
towards this point. Lord Wellington, it
has been said, would have acted more
harshly than did Lord Raglan with regard
to the correspondent of the *Times*, incensed
at seeing the military allowances for his
three horses and himself cut short after
having been granted in the beginning. The
usefulness of parliamentary intervention
itself in the secrets of war, has been called
in question. By this intervention, impo-
tency of England has been laid bare be-
fore Europe, and the *Times* has exclaimed
with anguish that the prestige of two cen-
turies of greatness had vanished away in
two days. The same paper examines
whether his country shall ever be able to
recover from this humiliation, and whether
Great Britain is not destined to perish like
all the other nations who have neglected
their military organization to have their
whole soul engrossed but by their indus-
trial and commercial interests, like Tyre,
Carthage, Venice? It is an arduous question
that fourteen or fifteen years ago I remember
to have examined in the *Courier des
Etats Unis*, and did not hesitate then to
resolve affirmatively, on the ground of this
double historical consideration, that all
trading people have sunk into effeminacy
through their own wealth, and that territory
itself is the only real and true basis of
strength and nationality.

Suppose, in fact, that instead of having
to deal with a distant foe, she fights with
us, suppose England had found herself
alone in a strife with France, as it was
approached when the Emperor emerged
more. Could she have been able to
meet the emergency? evidently no, and no
better would she have maintained the con-
flict under Napoleon I, had she not suc-
ceeded in marshalling, with her subsidies,
the whole of Europe against him. Now
her situation would not be less critical if
she was confined to her own resources to
check the invading progress of Russia to-
wards the East, en route for India.

Therefore the regeneration of her army
is for England a question of life or death,
and with this question are tacitly connected
the immunities of the press, the rights of
the parliamentary tribune and the privi-
leges of the aristocracy. This last one is
the most seriously and directly threatened.

To the present days the aristocratical prin-
ciple has been the ground work of the
organization of British armies, especially
of the staff. The distribution of ranks
depended on the triple system of the pur-
chase of commissions, of brevet conferred
by the crown and the employment obtained
through the influence of family or party in
parliament. It is to this very aristocratical
organization that public opinion has attrib-
uted, with good reason, the calamities
of the British army, and its inferiority
when compared to the French army. Al-
ready the public outcry has brought over
some partial satisfaction. Commissions of
officers have been distributed free of charge
to men who have no (other) title but their
courage; and things will proceed further.
Schools are going to be established for the
education of the young candidates to the
rank, and the aristocracy which already
has seen its influence crippled by the econ-
omical reform of Sir Robert Peel, by the
reform of the Universities, by that of the
Established Church, the electoral reform
of Lord Grey which Lord John Russell
will still popularize, by the reform in the
colonial constitution, and the innovations
introduced in the Navy, the aristocracy
shall lose its patronage over the staff of the
which was its last strong hold. Then the
region of the middle class (*bourgeoisie*)
will supersede completely the region of the
aristocracy which to these days, has re-
sumed in itself the whole history of Eng-
land. Shall the future of this history
maintain itself equal to the past in the
midst of such utter confusion of its old
traditions?

Instead of the decentralization, which
had been the safeguard of her liberties, the
necessity of foreign defence is going to
introduce centralization, an indispensable
condition of a military organization un-
der promptitude to solidity. The prerog-
atives of the executive are going forcibly
to be increased, and on this point England
shall draw nearer France. But the two
governments shall withdraw from each
other in other respects which deserve to be
pointed out.
(*Bourgeoisie*) is coming to replace the
aristocracy almost entirely disappeared in France since
1818. Before that period the two govern-
ments, English and French, had but one
single foundation, the aristocracy on one
side, the *bourgeoisie* on the other. It
was a fault, whereas every human society
being composed of three principal classes,
to give the ascendancy to a single one, is
to coalesce the two others against the first.
This fault explains the fall of the Bourbons,
that of Louis Philippe, and the pulling and
hauling to which England has been given
up for thirty years.

Louis Napoleon has understood that er-
ror of policy and logic. Accordingly from
the first day of the empire all his efforts
aim to secure two parties out of three.—
Considering the *bourgeoisie* as the more
hostile, on account of what it has lost at
the fall of its citizen-king, he has taken his
chief fulcrum upon the peasant and the
soldier, making but one, and on this strong
ground he endeavors to rally, as a crown-
ing, that portion of the high classes more
preoccupied with their interests than their
principles. This last class is recruited
among the conservatives who have been
legitimists or Orleanists, among the most
prominent members of the financial and
industrial world, and military illustrations.
With all these Napoleon III will create
dukes and barons, as did before Napoleon
I. War and glory will stand as the hy-
phen between the two epochs, and make
public opinion tolerate what it could not
see, without laughing, in time of peace.—
While our blood shall be used to dye new
the withered purple of nobility titles, and
victory shall protect under her wings the
ridicule of some puffed-up coat of arms,
England, our ally, equally convinced of
this truth, that the predominance of one
single class is an inadequate prop for her
power, will follow our example, but in an
inverted sense. It is the *bourgeoisie* that
shall be called there to take hold of the
aristocratical influence, and to accomplish
this, it will only require to lower what the
empire tries to raise among us.

Whatever may happen, there is a fact
which shall remain as an acquisition no less
curious than precious for civilization.—
This fact is the sympathy, the universal
admiration for our army, which have taken
place of the old prejudices, and the old
national hatred, in the heart of English-
men. The London journals are filled with
testimonials of gratitude for the services
our brave soldiers render every day to their
allies; and the periodical caricatures which
formerly represented us to the Cockneys
under odious and burlesque forms, are now
making of our Zouaves the types of ele-
gance and chivalrous valor. If it enters
in the designs of Providence that nations
and men should become brothers, this
divine will is powerfully manifested in the
Eastern War, with regard to England and
France.

On the Panama Railroad, fifty miles
long, the fare is only \$25, "children half
price."

SERF LABOR IN POLAND.

In every village is an overseer, whose
duty it is to call in the evening at each hut,
and notify the inmates as to the part of the
plantation where they are to meet the fol-
lowing morning, and be ready to start for
work. Men, women and children are
included in this order, of course; they as-
semble as directed, and are then driven
like so many oxen to their labor. Of what-
ever kind the work may be, the women are
obliged to toil as the men; the children
are assigned lighter tasks, such as picking
stones, &c. Over each division is placed
an overseer, having in his hand a whip of
braided strips of leather, and should any
one presume to stop even for a moment,
the lash is unmercifully applied; children
are not exempt from this infliction, and
whoever may be the object of punishment,
he or she, is obliged to kiss the hand or
foot of the inflictor. Should any one re-
fuse to do so, as is sometimes the case, the
poor creature is laid upon the ground, and
receives forty additional stripes, then with
blood trickling from his back returns again
to work. In some instances (the overseer
being in an unusual passion,) children,
perhaps a son or a daughter, are required
to hold down a parent, whilst another mem-
ber of the same family is made to adminis-
ter the lash with his utmost strength.—
These things seem heart-sickening to re-
late, nevertheless they are true, and not a
day passes without many individuals being
subjected to such treatment. When they
leave their miserable homes in the morn-
ing, each peasant carries upon his back a
coarse cloth sack, containing the dinner of
his bearer; this consists of a loaf of brown
bread, having the appearance of baked saw
dust; and if the bearer has been so fortu-
nate as to have recently killed a pig, he
takes with his bread a piece of raw pork.—
Before commencing work, these sacks are
deposited in heaps upon the ground, and
at noon, when the signal is given, they
rush with the speed of half-starved animals,
every one for his bag, and then commences
a devouring of bread and salt in the most
ravenous manner. The day is passed from
morning till evening, and all have been served.
Such is the manner in which these poor
creatures toil on through their period of
existence, without a ray of hope to cheer,
or a single solace to alleviate them.—*Allens
Autocracy of Poland and Russia.*

"IT CAN'T BE HELPED."

"Can't be helped" is one of the thou-
sand convenient phrases with which men
cheat and deceive themselves. It is one
in which the helpless and the idle take re-
fuge as their last and only comfort.—
"Can't be helped? Your energetic man is
for helping everything. If he sees an evil,
clearly discerns its cause, he is for taking
steps forthwith to remove it. He busies
himself with ways and means, devises
practical plans and methods, and will not
let the world rest until he has done some-
thing in a remedial way. The indolent man
spares himself all this trouble. He will not
budge. He sits with his arms folded,
and is ready with his unvarying observa-
tion, "It can't be helped!" as much
as to say—"If it is, it ought to be, and we
need not bestir ourselves to alter it."—
Wash your face you dirty little social boy;
you are vile, and repulsive, and vicious;
by reason of your neglect of cleanliness. "It
can't be helped." Clear away your refuse,
sweep your streets, cleanse your drains and
gutters, purify your atmosphere, you indol-
ent corporations, for the cholera is coming.
"It can't be helped!" Educate your chil-
dren, train them up in virtuous habits,
teach them to be industrious, obedient, frugal,
and thoughtful, you thoughtless com-
munities, for they are now growing up
vicious, ignorant, and careless, a source of
future peril to the nation. "It can't be
helped!"

But it can be helped. Every evil can be
abated, every nuisance got rid of, every
abomination swept away: though this will
never be done by the "can't-be-helped"
people. Man is not helpless, but can both
help others. He can act individually and
unitedly against wrong and evil. He has
the power to abate and eventually uproot
them. But, alas! the greatest obstacle of
all in the way of such beneficial action, is
the feeling and disposition out of which ar-
ises the miserable, pining, and lewd ejacu-
lation of "It can't be helped!"

ONE OF THE MAGISTRATES.

A correspondent in Ottawa county, Michi-
gan, from whom we are always glad to hear,
gives us the following "Scene in the Mayor's
Court at Grand Rapids." Mayor Church
presiding. Witness called up to be sworn
by the clerk:

CLERK.—You do solemnly swear—
MAYOR (with dignity).—Stop! The wit-
ness will hold up his right hand.

CLERK.—The man has no right hand,
your Honor.

MAYOR (with some asperity).—Let him
hold up his left hand, then.

CLERK.—He has had the misfortune to
lose his left hand also, as your Honor
will perceive.

MAYOR (savagely).—Tell him to hold up
his right leg, then; a man cannot be sworn
in this court without holding up something.
Silence, gentlemen! Our dignity must be
preserved!

Historical.

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.
1681.

We now give the reader Mr. Holmes'
own account of this extraordinary affair in
his own words.

"Not long after these troubles I came
upon occasion of business into the colony
of Massachusetts, with two other brethren,
as brother Clarke being one of the two
can inform you, where we three were ap-
prehended, carried to Boston, and so to the
Court, and were all sentenced; what they
laid to my charge, you may read in my sen-
tence, upon the pronouncing of which, as
I went from the bar, I expressed myself in
these words: I blessed God, I am counted
worthy to suffer for the name of Jesus.
Whereupon John Wilson (their pastor, as
they call him) struck me before the Judge-
ment seat, and cursed me, saying, the
curse of God or Jesus go with thee; so
we were carried to the prison, where not
long after I was deprived of my two loving
friends, at whose departure the adversary
step in took hold of my spirit, and troubled
me for the space of an hour, and then the
Lord came in, and sweetly relieved me,
causing to look to himself, so was I stayed,
and refreshed in the thoughts of my God;
and although during the time of my impris-
onment the tempter was busy, yet it pleased
God so to stand at my right hand, that
the motions were but sudden, and so van-
ished away; and although there were those
that would have paid money if I would ac-
cept it, yet I durst not accept of deliverance in
such a way, and therefore my answer to
them was, that although I would acknowl-
edge their love to a cup of cold water, yet
could I not thank them for their money, if
they should pay it. So the Court drew
near, and the night before I suffered accord-
ing to my sentence, it pleased God I rested
and slept quietly; in the morning my
friends came to visit me, desiring me to
drink wine, nor strong drink that day until
my punishment was over: and the reason
was, lest in case I had more strength, con-
tention and boldness than ordinarily could be
expected, the world should either say he is
drunk with new wine, or else that the com-
fort and strength of the creature hath car-
ried him through; but my course was this:
I desired brother John Hazel to bear my
friends' company, and I betook myself to
my chamber, where I might communicate
with my God, commit myself to him, and
beg strength from him. I had no sooner
sequestered myself and come into my cham-
ber, but Satan left fly at me, saying, Re-
member thyself, thy birth, breeding, and
friends, thy wife, children, name and as
this was sudden, so there came in sweetly
from the Lord as sudden an answer, 'Tis
for my Lord, I must not deny him before
the sons of men (for that were to set men
above him) but rather loose all, yea wife,
children, and mine own life also. To this
the tempter replied, Oh, but that is the
question, is it for him? and for him alone?
is it not rather for thy own, or some other
sakes? thou hast so professed and practised
and now art loth to deny it! is it not pride
& self in the bottom? Surely this tempta-
tion was strong, and thereupon I made
diligent search after the matter, as for-
merly I had done, and after a while there
was even as it been a voice from heaven
in my very soul, bearing witness with my
conscience, that it was not for any man's
case or sake in this world, that so I had
professed and practised, but for my Lord's
case and sake and for him alone; where-
upon my spirit was much refreshed; as also
in the consideration of these three scrip-
tures, which speak on wise, *Who shall lay
anything to the charge of God's elect? Al-
though I walk through the valley and the
shadow of death I will fear no evil, thy
staff they shall comfort me. And he that
continueth to the end, the same shall be
saved.*

But then came in the consideration of
the weakness of flesh to bear the strokes of
a whip, though the spirit was willing, and
thereupon I was caused to give me a spirit
of courage and boldness, a tongue to speak
for him, and strength of body to suffer for
his sake, and not to shrink or yield to the
strokes, or shed tears, lest the adversaries
of the truth should thereupon blaspheme
and be hardened, and the weak and feeble-
hearted discouraged and for this I sought
the Lord earnestly: length he satisfied my
spirit to give up, as my soul so my body to
him, and quietly to leave the whole dispos-
ing of the matter to him; and so I address-
ed myself in as comely a manner as I could
having such a Lord and Master to serve in
this business. And when I heard the
voice of my keeper come upon me, even
cheerfulness did come upon me, and tak-
ing my testament in my hand, I went along
with him to the place of execution, and af-
ter common salutation there stood. There
stood by also one of the magistrates, by
name Increase Nowel, who for a while
kept silent, and spoke not a word, and so
did I, expecting the governor's presence,

but he came not. But after a while Mr.
Nowel bade the executioner do his office;
then I desired to speak a few words, but
Mr. Nowel answered, it is not now a time
to speak. Whereupon I took leave, and
said, men, brethren, fathers and country-
men, I beseech you give me leave to speak
a few words, & the rather because here
are many spectators to see me punished,
and I am to seal with my blood, if God
give strength that which I hold and prac-
tice in reference to the word of God, and
the testimony of Jesus: that which I have
to say in brief is this, Although I confess
I am no disputant, yet seeing I am to seal
what I hold with my blood, I am ready to
defend it by the word, and to dispute that
point with any that shall come forth to
withstand it. Mr. Nowel answered me,
now was no time to dispute. Then said I,
then I desire to give an account of the
faith and order I hold, and this I desired
three times, but in comes Mr. Flint, and
saith to the executioner, Fellow do thine
office, for this fellow would but make a
long speech to delude the people. So I
being resolved to speak, told the people:
that which I am to suffer for is the
word of God, and testimony of Jesus
Christ. No, saith Mr. Nowel, it is for
your error, and going about to seduce the
people. To which I replied, not for error,
for in all the time of my imprisonment,
wherein I was left alone (my brethren
being gone) which of all your ministers in
all that time came to convince me of an
error; and when upon the Governor's
words a motion was made for a public dis-
pute, and upon fair terms so often renewed,
and desired by hundreds, what was the
reason it was not granted. Mr. Nowel
told me, it was his fault that went away,
and would not dispute; but this the writ-
ings will clear at large. Still Mr. Flint
calls to the man to do his office: so before,
and in the time of his pulling off my
clothes, I continued speaking, telling them
that I had so learned, that for all Boston I
would not give my body into their hands
dread part of a woman's pique to force it
out of their hands, and that I made as
much conscience of unbending one but-
ton, as I did of paying the £30 in refer-
ence thereunto. I told them moreover, the
Lord having manifested his love towards
me, in giving me repentance towards God
and faith in Jesus Christ, and so to be bap-
tized in water by a messenger of Jesus into
the name of the Father, Son, and Holy
Spirit, wherein I have fellowship with him
in his death, burial and resurrection; I am
now come to be baptized in afflictions by
your hands, that so I may have further fel-
lowship with my Lord, and am not ashamed
of his sufferings, for by his stripes am I
healed.

"And as the man began to lay the strokes
upon my back, I said to the people, though
my flesh should fail, and my spirit should
fail, yet my God would not fail. So it
pleased the Lord to come in, and so to fill
my heart and tongue as a vessel full, and
with an audible voice I broke forth, pray-
ing unto the Lord not to lay this sin to
their charge; and telling the people, that
now I found he did not fail me, and there-
to now I should trust him forever who
failed me not; for in truth, as the strokes
fell upon me, I had such a spiritual man-
ifestation of God's presence as the like
thereof I never had or felt, nor can with
fleshly tongue express, and the outward
pain was so removed from me, that indeed
I am not able to declare it to you, it was
so easy to me, that I could well bear it,
yea and in a manner felt it not although it
was grievous, as the spectators said, the
man striking with all his strength (yea
splitting in his hand three times, as many
affirmed) with a three-corded whip, giving
me therewith thirty strokes. When he
had loosened me from the post, having joy-
fulness in my heart and cheerfulness in my
countenance, as the spectators observed,
I told the magistrates, you have struck
me as with roses, and said moreover, al-
though the Lord hath made it easy to me,
yet I pray God may it not be laid to your
charge.

"After this many came to me rejoicing
to see the power of the Lord manifested in
weak flesh; but sinful flesh takes occasion
herely to bring others in trouble, informs
the magistrate hereof, and so two more are
apprehended as for contempt of authority,
their names were John Hazel and John
Spur, who came indeed and did shake me
by the hand, but did use no words of con-
tempt or reproach unto any; no man can
prove that the first spoke any thing, and
for the second, he only said this: blessed
be the Lord; yet these two, for taking me
by the hand, and thus saying, after I had
received my punishment, were sentenced
to pay 40s. or to be whipped. Both were
resolved against paying their fine; neverthe-
less after one or two days imprisonment,
one paid John Spur's fine, and he was re-
leased; and after six or seven days impris-
onment of brother Hazel, even the day
when he should have suffered, another paid
his, and so he escaped, and the next day

went to visit a friend about six miles from
Boston, where the same day he fell sick
and within ten days ended his life.—
When I was come to the prison, it pleased
God to stir up the heart of an old acquaint-
ance of mine who with much tenderness,
like the Good Samaritan, poured oil into
my wounds, and plastered my sores; but
there was present information given what
was done, and inquiry made who was the
surgeon, and it was commonly reported he
should be sent for, but what was done I yet
know not. Now thus it hath pleased the
Father of mercies so to dispose of the mat-
ter, that my bonds and imprisonments,
for before my return, some submitted to
the Lord, and were baptized, and divers
were put upon the way of inquiry. And
night, because it was reported that there
were warrants forth for me, I departed;
and the next day after, while I was on my
journey, the constable came to search the
house where I lodged, so I escaped their
hands and was by the good and of my
my near relations, my wife and eight chil-
dren. The brethren of our town, and
Providence having taken pains to meet me
four miles in the woods where we rejoiced
together in the Lord. Thus have I given
you as briefly as I can, a true relation of
things wherefore my brethren rejoice with
me in the Lord, and give glory to him,
for he is worthy to whom be praise forever
more, to whom I commit you, and put up
my earnest prayers for you, that by my
late experience who have trusted in God,
and have not been deceived, you may trust
in him perfectly. Wherefore my dearly
beloved brethren, trust in the Lord, you
shall not be ashamed nor confounded, so I
also rest. Your's in the bond of charity,
OBADIAH HOLMES."

Soon after Mr. Holmes returned
from Boston, he removed to Newport
where he purchased and settled on an es-
tate in that part of the town, now Middle-
town, which is still owned by his decen-
dants. He lived to a great age and left a
numerous issue. He took charge of the
First Baptist church in Newport as pastor,
when the Rev. John Clarke went to Eng-
land, in which he continued until his
death.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-
DENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly January Session, A. D. 1855.
AN ACT in addition to and in amendment of
an act entitled "An act substituting net
weight for gross weight and for ascertaining
the weight of articles."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. If any town in this State shall ne-
glect or refuse to elect a warden of weights and
measures as provided by law, or if any person
having been appointed to such office, shall neglect
or refuse to accept the same, or if from any other
cause the said office shall be vacant, then the
president of the town council of such town, or
any other person appointed by him for that pur-
pose, shall be authorized, and it shall be his du-
ty whenever requested so to do, by the owner or
keeper of any fair scales or platform balances
intended for public use, to try the said scales or
balances, and seal them if correct, and in case
any such president of a council, or person ap-
pointed by him as aforesaid, shall neglect or re-
fuse to try any scales or balances, after proper
application has been made by the owner or keep-
er thereof, such owner or keeper shall not be li-
able to the penalty provided in section seven of the
act to which this is amendatory.

Sec. 2. Any penalty or forfeiture, for which
no action has been commenced, heretofore incur-
red by any person, under the provisions of the
seventh section of the act to which this is in ad-
dition and in amendment, in any town in which
at the time of incurring the same, there was no
sworn sealer of weights and measures, is hereby
remitted, and no action shall hereafter be com-
menced for the recovery of any such penalty or
forfeiture so incurred as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent
with the provisions of this act are hereby repeal-
ed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately
after its passage.

True copy—attest
WM. R. WATSON, Secretary.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representa-
tives in Congress be and they are hereby request-
ed, to use their best exertions to procure the
passage, by the national legislature, of a new
naturalization law, which shall require a previous
continuous residence of twenty-one years in this
country to enable an alien to become a citizen,
and that all processes and writs required
by such law, shall be required to be had and
taken exclusively before some circuit or district
court of the United States, and before the judge
or judges thereof in open court.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be
requested to transmit copies of the above resolu-
tion to our Senators and Representatives in Con-
gress, to be by them presented to their respective
houses of Congress, and to the Governors of the
other States, with a request that they be com-
municated to the legislatures thereof.

True copy—attest
WM. R. WATSON, Secretary.

AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled "An
act concerning the duties of the magistrates."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. The penalty provided by the sta-
tute of the first section of the act to which this is
an amendment, may be recovered by action of
debt, or by complaint and warrant before any
court of competent jurisdiction.

True copy—attest
WM. R. WATSON, Sec'y.

AN ACT in addition to and in amendment of
an act concerning crimes and punishment.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. If any president, secretary, cashier,
or other officer or agent of any incorporated com-
pany or institution, shall fraudulently issue any
note or certificate or stock of any such com-
pany or institution, such president, secretary,
cashier, or other officer or agent, shall be fined
not less than one thousand dollars, and shall be
imprisoned not exceeding ten years, nor less than
one year.

True copy—attest
WM. R. WATSON, Sec'y.

the 1st of May,
Peter Robinson
has been Star-
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S HARRIS.




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 July 1.

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